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Eating fresh fruit is prohibited, and restaurants and public shops are daily inspected. The dead are covered with chloride of lime and buried in trenches.

The Red Cross Society is coming to the aid of the authorities and has decided to open depots in 8 districts for free distribution of food, tea, boiled water, and warm clothing. Disinfection rooms, hospital materials, and 56 nurses are placed at the disposal of the authorities.

The laboring classes of St. Petersburg, constituting about three-fifths of the population, do not comply with the sanitary regulations, nor will most of them submit to preventive inoculations. Even a physician connected with one of the hospitals has been heavily fined for keeping his home in an unsanitary condition. Hundreds of cases are, undoubtedly, not reported.

September 15, there were reported 250 cases with 65 deaths; September 16, 250 cases with 70 deaths; September 17, 308 cases with 115 deaths; September 18, 395 cases with 126 deaths; September 19, 340 cases with 128 deaths. Total number to noon September 19, 2,018 cases, with 620 deaths. At Kronstadt many cases of cholera are occurring among the soldiers. St. Petersburg, Kieff, Ekaterinoslov, and Tashkend have been officially declared to be infected with cholera.

September 17 there arrived at Helsingfors, from St. Petersburg, the British steamship *Saxon Briton*, with 10 cases of cholera aboard. The ship was removed to Trangund for disinfection, and several cases have been taken ashore for treatment.

MALTA.

A notice has been issued declaring Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden), Rastov, Tagonrog, Novorossisk, Batoom, Theodosia, and Kertch as cholera infected.

SMALLPOX IN ITALY.

Week ended September 13—Smallpox—Cases: Naples 2, San Pietro a Patierno (Naples) 2; Marsico Nuovo (Potenza) 1.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Cholera in Moji—Summary of cholera in Japan since January 1—Plague in vicinity of Kobe—Plague on steamship Itsukushima Maru from Peru.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, September 7:

Bills of health were issued during the two weeks ended September 5 to six vessels, with an aggregate personnel of 76 saloon and 127 steerage passengers and 465 members of crews. One of these vessels was fumigated in part.

All the steerage passengers and members of crews embarking were bathed and their effects were disinfected. During the month ended August 30, 125 steerage and 133 members of crews with 476 pieces of baggage were so treated. During the same month 138 would-be passengers for the United States or possessions were examined with reference to their freedom from diseases contemplated in the immigration

laws. Six persons were recommended for rejection, 20 held, 112 passed, and 101 certified.

Sanitary conditions in this city remain excellent.

Eight cases and 3 deaths from Asiatic cholera were reported at Moji September 4.

According to reports of the home department the number of cases of cholera reported in the Empire since January 1 is as follows: Tokyo 9; Kanagawa ken (this prefecture) 3; Chiba ken 3; Ehime ken 1; Fukuoka ken 4; Tokushima ken 2; Oita ken 1; Yamaguchi ken 1. These figures, however, do not include the 8 cases in Moji (Fukuoka), above reported.

Plague has again broken out in the neighborhood of Kobe according to a telegram to the home department from the governor of Hiogo ken, who reports 7 cases and 3 deaths at Yura on Awaji Island.

Two members of the crew of the steamship *Itsukushima Maru*, which arrived August 26 from Peru after a voyage of several weeks, developed plague. Search revealed the dead bodies of several plague-stricken rats on board.

Dysentery is epidemic in Okayama ken, where, to August 27, there were reported 750 cases with 154 deaths. During the whole of 1907 there were 704 cases with 182 deaths.

Examination of emigrants.

Number of emigrants for Honolulu per steamship *Tenyo Maru*, August 30, advised to wait, 2.

Per steamship *Aki Maru* for Seattle, recommended, September 1, for rejection, 1; advised to wait, 4.

Per steamship *Korea*, September 11, for Honolulu, advised to wait, 2.

Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Removal of restrictions against Osaka—Plague at Kobe—Cholera at Moji.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Slade reports, September 1 and 9:

During the week ended August 29, 3 supplemental bills of health were granted to 3 steamships.

There were inspected 60 steerage passengers. Forty-four steerage passengers were bathed and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 115 and of bedding 88. Manifests were viséed for 36,671 pieces of freight, amounting to 3,615 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Aki Maru*, for Seattle, passed 17, recommended for rejection 23; steamship *Tenyo Maru*, for San Francisco, passed 26, recommended for rejection 21.

The emigrants passed, together with 1 intending passenger to Victoria by the steamship *Aki Maru*, were inspected and bathed. Their effects were disinfected before embarkation.

During the week 49 cases of human hair were disinfected with formalin.

In view of the fact that no case of plague has occurred in Osaka for 60 days, the special restrictions imposed on account of the infection of that city with plague were withdrawn August 28.